

سَقَامٌ: see سَقِمَ.

سَقِيمٌ *Diseased, disordered, distempered, sick, or ill;* (S, K, TA;) as also سَقِيمٌ: (TA:) or long diseased &c.: (Msb:) pl. of the former سَقَامٌ, (Msb, K,) like كَرَامٌ pl. of كَرِيمٌ. (Msb.) See also مَسْقَامٌ, and مَسْقِيمٌ. The phrase *إِنِّي سَقِيمٌ*, occurring in the Kur [xxxvii. 87], as a saying of Abraham, is expl. by some as meaning [Verily I am] smitten with the طَاعُونُ [or pestilence]: or the meaning is, *I shall be diseased at a future time, when the period shall have come; and it is said that he inferred, from looking at the stars, the time of a fever's coming to him: or it means † verily I am sick of your worshipping what is not God: I Ath says that, in truth, it is one of his three lies; all of which were for the sake of God and his religion. (TA.) You say also قَلْبٌ سَقِيمٌ † [A diseased, a sickly, or an unsound, heart]: and فِهْرٌ سَقِيمٌ † [Diseased, unsound, faulty, or weak, understanding]: and كَلَامٌ سَقِيمٌ † [Unsound, faulty, or weak, language]. (TA.) And هُوَ سَقِيمٌ الصَّدْرِ عَلَيْهِ † He is affected with rancour, malevolence, malice, or spite, against him. (TA.)*

سَوْقَرٌ *A kind of tree resembling the خَلَافُ [q. v.], but not the same as this latter: (TA:) or a kind of large tree, (AHn, K, TA,) exactly like the أُنَابُ, (AHn, TA,) which is a tree of the fig-kind, (TA in art. ثَابُ,) except that it is taller than the latter, and less broad, having a fruit like the fig (التين), which, when green, is [like] stone in hardness, but when it ripens it becomes somewhat yellow, and soft, and very sweet, and of a pleasant odour, and people send it, one to another, as a present. (AHn, TA.) [Forskål, in his Flora Aegypt. Arab., p. cxxiv., mentions سَقِر, which is evidently a mistranscription for سَوْقَر, and which he writes in Italic letters "sokam," as one of the names of the *ficus sycomoroides*; and app. of another species or variety of fig which he terms *ficus sycomoroides*.]*

رَجُلٌ سَقِيمٌ مُسْقَمٌ *A man who is diseased and whose family are diseased. (TA.)*

مَسْقِمَةٌ *[A cause of disease: a word of the same class as مَجِينَةٌ and many others of the measure مَفْعَلَةٌ]: see an ex. voce كَطَلَةٌ.*

مَسْقَامٌ *i. q. سَقِيمٌ [Diseased, disordered, &c.]: (TA:) or [rather, agreeably with analogy,] much, or often, diseased &c.: (S, TA:) and accord. to Lh it is also applied as an epithet to a female. (TA.)*

سَقْمُونِيَا

سَقْمُونِيَا, (so in copies of the K,) or سَقْمُونِيَا, (Mgh, Msb,) said to be an ancient Greek word, [Σκαμμωνία,] or, as some say, (Msb,) Syriac, (Mgh, Msb,) [Scammony;] a certain plant, from the hollows of which is extracted a mucilage, which is dried, and is called by the name of its plant: it is more repugnant to the stomach and the bowels than all the laxatives; but it is rendered good by aromatic substances, such as pepper

and ginger and aniseed: the weight of six barley-corns thereof to twenty eases the yellow bile, and noxious viscosities, from the most remote parts of the body; and a portion thereof with a portion of turpeth, or تَرْبَدُ, [so in different copies of the K, or تَرْبَدُ, or تَرْبَدُ, i. e. turpeth,] in fresh milk, taken fasting, will not leave a single worm in the belly: it is wonderful in that effect, and proved by experiment. (K.)

سَقَى

1. سَقَاهُ, aor. يَسْقِيهِ, (K,) inf. n. سَقَى; (TA; [see also سَقَايَةٌ, which is likewise said to be an inf. n. of the same verb;]) and سَقَاهُ, (K,) with teshdeed; (TA;) and اسْقَاهُ; (K, TA; [in the CK, erroneously, اسْتَقَاهُ;]) all have one meaning; (TA;) [i. e. He gave him to drink, generally water, often milk, and sometimes poison or some other thing: and the first often signifies he watered him, namely, a beast; and in like manner seed produce &c., i. e. irrigated it; as will be shown by what follows:] or سَقَاهُ [is said when you mean he gave him drink] لِشَفْتِهِ [to his lip], (S,) or بِالشَّفَةِ [by means of the lip], as also سَقَاهُ; and اسْقَاهُ means he directed him to water, (K,) or he watered (سَقَى) his cattle or his land: (S, K:) or both of them, (K, TA,) i. e. سَقَاهُ and اسْقَاهُ, (TA,) signify he assigned to him, or gave to him, (جَعَلَ لَهُ,) water, (K, TA,) or drink, or water for irrigation; so that سَقَاهُ is like كَسَاهُ, and اسْقَاهُ is like أَلْبَسَهُ, as Sb says: (TA:) or, as some say, سَقَيْتُهُ I gave him water to his mouth; and اسْقَيْتُهُ, I assigned to him, or gave to him, (جَعَلْتُ لَهُ,) drink, or water for irrigation, that he might do as he would; and like them are كَسَوْتُهُ and أَلْبَسْتُهُ: (Ham p. 45:) Er-Rághib says that السَّقَى signifies the giving one drink; and الإسْقَاءُ, the giving one drink so that he may take it howsoever he will; so that the latter is more ample in meaning than the former. (TA.) Both سَقَى and اسْقَى are sometimes used in relation to what is in the bellies of camels or other cattle; [meaning their milk;] as in the Kur [xxiii. 21], where it is said, نَسْقِيكُمْ مِمَّا فِي بُطُونِهِمَا, [i. e. We give you to drink of what is in their bellies,] accord. to different readings. (TA.) One says, سَقَاهُ الْمَاءَ, [He gave him to drink water, or the water,] inf. n. as above: (Mgh:) and سَقَيْتُهُ الْمَاءَ [I gave him to drink water, or the water, much, or often]: the teshdeed denotes muchness, or frequency. (S.) [See also a tropical usage of the former verb in a verse cited in p. 85, col. 3: and another, from Tarafeh, in p. 134, col. 3. One says also, سَقَى الْمَاءَ, without a second objective complement, He supplied, or gave, water, or the water.] And سَقَيْتُ الزَّرْعَ, [I watered, or irrigated, the seed-produce,] inf. n. as above; as also اسْقَيْتُهُ, (Msb.) And سَقَيْتُ فِي الْقَرْبَةِ and اسْقَيْتُ فِيهَا [I poured water into the water-skin]: a poet says, [in one of my copies of the S, Dhu-r-Rummeh,]

وَمَا شَتْنَا خَرْقَاءَ وَاهٍ كِلَاهِمَا
سَقَى فِيهَا مُسْتَعْجِلٌ لَمْ تَبَلَّلَا
بِأَنْبَعٍ مِنْ عَيْنِكَ لِلدَّمْعِ كَلَّمَا
تَعَرَّفَتْ دَارًا أَوْ تَوَقَّعَتْ مَنْزِلًا

[And two old and worn-out skins of an unskilful woman who has not sewed them well, each of them unsound, into which a person in haste has poured water, they not having been previously moistened, (تَبَلَّلَا being for تَبَلَّلَا,) are not more liable to the shedding of their water than are thine eyes to the shedding of tears whenever thou investigatest a dwelling or imaginest a place of alighting, or abode]. (S.) [And hence, app.,] سَقَى فَلَانٌ فِي ذَكَرِهِ † Such a one became vehemently affected by sexual appetite. (JK.) One says also, سَقَاهُ اللَّهُ الْغَيْثَ and اسْقَاهُ (S, Msb, K) God sent down rain to him, or may God send &c.: (K:) both of these verbs being used by Lebeed in his saying,

سَقَى قَوْمِي بَنِي مَجْدٍ وَأَسْقَى
نُمَيْرًا وَالْقَبَائِلَ مِنْ هِلَالٍ

[May He send down rain to my people, the sons of Mejd, and may He send down rain to Numeyr, and the tribes of Hilal]. (S.) [Hence,] one says, سَقَى اللَّهُ عَصْرَ الشَّبِيَّةِ † [May God freshen as with rain the times, or mornings, or afternoons, of youth, or young manhood]. (A and TA in art. شَب.) And سَقَيْتُ فَلَانًا, (S,) and اسْقَيْتُهُ, and سَقَيْتُهُ, (S, K,) which last is the form in most repute as expressive of a prayer, (Ham p. 45,) and of which the inf. n. is تَسْقِيَةٌ, (K,) I said to such a one سَقَاكَ اللَّهُ [May God send down rain to thee], (S and K in explanation of the second and third,) or سَقَاكَ اللَّهُ سَقِيًا [which virtually means the same, for سَقَاكَ اللَّهُ سَقِيًا]: (S in explanation of the first and second, and K in explanation of the second and third:) [or,] accord. to some, one says سَقَيْتُهُ when it [which he gives, i. e. water or the like,] is in his hand; [agreeably with the first explanation in this art.]; and اسْقَيْتُهُ signifies I prayed for him, saying لَكَ سَقِيًا. (Msb.) — سَقَى بَطْنَهُ, (JK, S, MA, K,) inf. n. سَقَى; (JK, S;) and سَقَى, (JK, I Ath, TA,) or سَقَى, aor. اسْتَسْقَى, inf. n. سَقَى or سَقَى; (MA;) and اسْتَسْقَى; (JK, S, K; [in my copy of the Msb اسْتَسْقَى, which I doubt not to be a mistranscription, as the verb most commonly known in the sense here following is اسْتَسْقَى, and as this is not there mentioned;]) His belly [was, or became, diseased with dropsy, i. e.] had yellow water [meaning serum] (JK, S, Msb, K, TA) apparent in it, (JK,) or collected in it; (S, K, TA;) for which there is scarcely, or never, any cure; (Msb, TA;) his belly became swollen [with dropsy]. (MA.) — [In the phrase written in the CK سَقَى قَلْبَهُ عِدَاوَةً, the verb is correctly سَقَى: see 2.] — سَقَى الْعَرَقُ The sweat flowed without stopping. (TA.) — سَقَى الثَّوْبَ, and سَقَاهُ, He made the garment, or piece of cloth, to imbibe a dye. (TA.) — [سَقَى also signifies He tempered